UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mint Master

Recently this 16th known 1804 Dollar, the finest known was consigned to Stacks/Bowers and will come to their auction in December.

October 2025

Volume 73 Issue 10

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — October2024

Casey Hackford-Peer

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Happy October.

Colder weather and spooky season is amongst us!

I am very happy with how the auction turned out last month. I hope everyone was able to add something new or unique to their collection,

In just a few weeks is our club coin show, which is on October 10th and 11th. Plan on attending!

Finally at this month's meeting we will be having Brian Hancock come speak to the club about an extraordinary metal detecting find!

See you this month!
Casey Hackford-Peer

Contents & Agenda For October 14, 2025

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Book Review

Meeting , October 14 2025, 7PM

Meeting location

Columbus Community Center—Salt Lake City UT

King Edward VIII Coinage

Douglas Nyholm

4063
Edward VIII Proof Five Pounds

Most collectors of English coinage don't even consider collecting any coinage of King Edward VIII. Probably most don't even think of him when it comes to the English monarchy and leaders. For coinage he is relegated to a footnote if even that.

King Edward VIII was a crowned King of England and coinage depecting his effigy was contemplated and even proceeded to the pattern stages. So, as far as collecting any UK coinage with his portrait it is not impossible but very close to it. Any patterns of coinage of Edward VIII were never struck for or released into circulation but some examples do exist and all are not in museums. Edward VIII was born on June 23, 1894 and succeded his father King Gerge V on January 20, 1936. His problems began immediately when he announced he intended to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson. This would cause a religious and political scandal with many traditionalist English people. Edward VIII eventually abdicated in favor of his brother who became King George VI and served as king from 1936 to 1952. Edwards title became Duke of Widsor and he married Mrs. Simpson in France. In exile Edward governed the Bahamans from 1940 to 1945 after which he later died on May 28, 1972

Coinage, or coinage patterns of Edward VIII were also not without controversary. It is customary for British coinage that with successive monarchs the portrait faces the opposite direction from the preceding monarch. King George V portraits faces left and Edward insisted that for his proposed coinage that his portrait also should face left. This led to the portraits of King George V facing left, Edward VIII also facing left and George VI portrait facing left. Tradition essentially ignoring Edwards decision to buck the trend and face left which according to history should have been right.

Getting back to Edward VIII coinage no proof sets were ever issued for sale but a small number were struck. Presently a unique proof set is known in private hands consisting of gold Five Pounds, Two Pounds, and a Sovereign, a silver Crown, Half Crown, Florin, Scottish Shilling, Sixpence and Threepence.. Also a brass Threepence, Penny, Halfpenny and Farthing. One of these sets is shown below.

A nickel brass dodecagonal Threepence dated 1937 were struck as patterns in different thicknesses and several did escape the Royal Mint and wound up in the hands of private collectors. Years ago Bowers & Merna actually sold an example.

Other coins with Edward VIII name, but not his portrait, were issued for circulation in several colonial territories of Great Britian. These include British East Africa, British West Africa, Fiji, and New Guinea.

Also a proposed coin was to include a Scottish type shilling and a 12-sided Threepence of Nickel brass which would either supplement or replace the small silver Threepence.

This is essentially the coinage of King Edward VIII and collectors who desire anything are essentially out of luck unless some very rare pieces ever come to the numismatic market. If this ever does happen they would definitely command a six figure price tag.

EDWARDVS VIII D:G:BR:OMN:REX F:D:IND:IMP:
THREE PENCE
1937

EDWARDVS VIII D:G:BR:OMN:REX
FID:DEF:IND:IMP
DIEU ET MON DROIT
CROWN:1937

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Confederate Coinage

Doug Nyholm

Last month I reviewed a book about the Lovett created Confederate cents. I thought this month I would discuss in further detail not only the Confederate cent but other Confederate coinage. Nothing the Confederacy proposed for coinage ever made it past the pattern stage nor made it to circulation. Everything is very rare, even the 1861-D gold dollar struck under the control of the Confederacy in Dahlonega Georgia.

The proposed original patterns for the cent and half dollar have been re-struck in later years and copies are readily available. Counterfeits are not uncommon and many novelty pieces are often marketed.

Even though several people in the Confederacy were positive on the idea of a circulating Confederate coinage system there were several reasons that it never made it past the pattern process or came to pass. First was the lack of resources available which was compounded by the Union naval blockage of southern ports. What coinage the New Orleans mint produced after the Confederacy took over its operation was due to the silver and gold on hand. The production was primarily used to fund and pay the bills the Confederacy was amassing. Coinage was limited to half dollars and a small number of Double Eagles. Finally, the Confederacy concentrated on printing paper currency and bonds which were much easier and cheaper to produce.

Stepping away from Confederate "Branded" coins for a moment there were other coins struck by the Confederacy. This occurred at the New Orleans mint and also the Dahlonega mint in Georgia after they fell under control of the Confederacy in early 1861. The New Orleans mint was commandeered by rebels after Louisiana succeeded from the Union in January 1861. Federal mint employees remained after succession and continued to strike 1861-O half dollars using regular coinage dies. In 1861 New Orleans struck 2,532,653 half dollars. 330,000 were struck prior to Louisiana succeeding, 1,240,000 were struck for the state of Louisiana, and 962,633 after the mint came under full control of the Confederacy. Those coins struck under Confederate control can be identified by a notable die crack on the obverse. It should also be noted that the four original Confederate reverse halves have the obverse showing the same die crack. Additionally 9,750 of a total number of 17,741 Double Eagles were struck by the Confederacy but no diagnostic markers are known to identify which ones were struck before or after the takeover.

Finally, at the Dahlonega mint in Georgia, all 1,250 gold dollars were struck by the Confederacy. Therefore any 1861-D gold dollar can be considered a Confederate coin. Typically, of the 1861-D gold dollars their strike is usually very poor with often letters very weak or missing in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA legend. Also, generally details such as the denticles and rim areas are very poorly struck. On the other hand their general grade, even considering their poor strike is usually high with many XF-AU examples. It is thought that this is due to the production being saved as souvenirs by workers or other connected persons who acquired an example.

No such equivalent coins or processes are known for the Charlotte mint.

Returning to the first four hand struck 1861 Confederate halves, the reverse was uniquely engraved for a pattern Confederate half while the obverse was the standard Liberty Seated design. I found no information as to who or any details of the engraver of the confederate half. There were only four pieces all of which were hand struck and the first coin was presented to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. All four coins are known today and are in private collections.

The original Confederate cent was engraved and designed by Robert Lovett Jr. and was struck in copper-nickel composition, the same as the 1861 Indian Head cent. There are 12-14 original examples known to exist. Lovett, soon after creating these coins feared that if they were discovered he would be looked at as a traitor since he was from the north and subsequently hid both the dies and coins in his cellar. Later the dies were recovered and restrikes were struck years later, more on the restrikes later. The first evidence to the numismatic community of their existence occurred in 1873. Lovett carried one of the cents in his pocket and inadvertently spent it in a Philadelphia bar. It was immediately spotted by a sharp eye of the bartender who contacted Dr. Edwin Mairs a prominent collector and the rest is history. Later John W. Haseltine purchased the dies and at least 10 other original cents. He was the first to create restrikes from the dies.

RESTRIKES

Details of the "Scott" Restrikes are re-printed below courtesy PCGS.

By far the best known and most popular Confederate restrike coins are those concerning the 1861 Confederate States of America Half Dollar. Following the Civil War, Confederate Chief Coiner Dr. B.F. Taylor retained one of the Confederate Half Dollars and the distinctive reverse die that was used to produce them in conjunction with the Union-produced Liberty Seated obverse. Around 1879, Taylor sold both items to a coin dealer named Ebenezer Locke Mason, Jr., who in turn purveyed them to J.W. Scott. Rendering minor repairs to the reverse die, Scott overstruck 500 regular 1861-O Liberty Seated Half Dollars (many likely circulated) with the Confederate reverse and sold them to the public as restrikes.

Additionally, Scott struck 500 "white metal" (likely tin) tokens bearing the Confederate Half Dollar reverse and anchored with an obverse reading "4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C.S.A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861 ******* REV. SAME AS U.S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE : SCOTT)."

Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Above are shown several restrikes of the Confederate Cent. The Hasletine restrike from 1874 was the first to be struck from the original dies.

Nearly a century later comes the early 1960s and centennial remembrance of the Civil War, prompting a flurry of interest in the Confederacy – and its coinage. By this time, the Confederate One Cent dies had arrived in the hands of Robert Bashlow. The obverse die had little evidence of wear though the reverse bore some cracks, and both dies had been defaced. Still, they were usable, and thus Bashlow hired an engraver to create transfer dies, which in turn were used to produce "second restrikes."

The Bashlow restrikes, produced around 1961, are distinct for the ridges across the surface caused by the die defacing or unknown time or origin. Thousands of these Bashlow restrikes were made in various metals, though the most common were produced in bronze and silver, with 20,000 of the former and 5,000 of the latter.

Even the Smithsonian got into the restrike business with a 150th anniversary issue in gold.

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1907 High Relief Double Eagle
Flat Rim
MS67 PCGS
Ex: Simpson

1909 Double Eagle
MS66+ PCGS
Ex: Fox-Brahin

1913-S Double Eagle
MS65 PCGS

1920-S Double Eagle
MS64 PCGS. CAC

1922-S Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS
Ex: Simpson

1925-D Double Eagle
MS65 PCGS
Ex: Duckor-Simpson

1930-S Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS. CAC
Ex: Duckor

1931 Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS
Ex: Eliasberg-Duckor

1932 Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS
Ex: Park Avenue

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Proper Lighting to Evaluate Paper Money

By: Jeremy Dansie

There are numerous visual resources available to learn to properly grade and evaluate coins, from ‘The Official ANA Grading Standards for United States Coins’ (Whitman Publishing) to ‘PCGS PhotoGrade’ available on the PCGS website and the PCGS ‘CoinFacts’ mobile app. Using one of these great resources and a loupe or magnifying glass, just about anyone can quickly determine the grade for most U.S. coins, or at least get relatively close. In many scenarios, it’s also possible to determine if a coin has been cleaned, altered, or suffered from some form of environmental damage.

But what about grading and evaluating paper money? Unfortunately, there are no reliable resources available, such as those for coins. This can be a much different ballgame and can be very difficult for both novice and experienced collectors alike. Many websites publish basic standards for each grade, as do some dealer websites. Additionally, reputable third-party grading companies, such as PCGS Banknote and PMG, publish their own standards for each grade on their respective websites. Some published resources also include generic descriptions for each grade range, but like other online resources, they lack any visual images entirely.

Both coins and paper money use the 70-point Sheldon Grading Scale, and both use the same or very similar terminology to identify the numerical grade range (12-15 = Fine, 20-35 = Very Fine, 40-45 = Extremely Fine, etc). The only difference is when you get to the 60-70 grade range, where coins use ‘Mint State’ or ‘Proof’ terminology, and paper money uses ‘Uncirculated’ as a base term and additional terms, such as Choice, Gem, Superb, Supreme, etc., aligning to the numerical value.

PMG $1 1928 Silver Certificate Fr#1600 (AA Block) Tate | Mellon S/N A17876336A pp H 66 EPQ Gem Uncirculated
PMG $1 1935D Silver Certificate Fr#1613sub18 18 Subject Sheet (NG Block) Clark | Snyder S/N N05997701G pp L 55 EPQ About Uncirculated
PMG $1 1935G With Motto Silver Certificate Fr#1617* (*G Block) Smith | Dillon S/N *19615650G pp I 45 EPQ Choice Extremely Fine
PMG $1 1928 Silver Certificate Fr#1600 (AA Block) Tate | Mellon S/N A35246156A pp B Rickey Collection 35 EPQ Choice Very Fine
PMG $1 1935A Silver Certificate Fr#1608m* Mule (*A Block) Julian | Morgenthau S/N *19806610A pp D bp 927 25 EPQ Very Fine
Legacy Fr. 1601 1928A $1 Silver Certificate Serial #C42045391B Plate A1002/2156 Fine 15PPQ The Rickey Collection
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE SILVER DOLLAR
ONE DOLLAR

As paper money and coins are obviously inherently different in every physical aspect, there's no concept of wear on high focal points, lettering, and rims, remaining luster, scratches in fields, etc., on paper money to determine grades. The number, severity, and even location of folds and creases in paper money are the primary determinants in grading, but other factors are taken into consideration. In higher uncirculated grades, factors such as centering of the design, registration (front design aligning with the back design), width of margins, and presence of handling marks, pinholes, stains, etc., come into play. In lower circulated grades, the remaining body of the paper, soiling, and other physical conditions are evaluated in addition to the number of folds or creases.

There are various methods, such as steaming, ironing, or pressing, that can make folds and creases difficult to detect, especially when a note has been washed, bleached, or subjected to other types of cleaning. While this applies more to notes that are lightly to moderately circulated, notes from all grade ranges have historically been victims of attempts to make them appear in higher grades than they technically are. From the beginning of paper money collecting through the 1970s, pressing and cleaning of paper money were often done to improve the eye appeal of a note and were generally accepted among collectors. Unfortunately, in the last few decades (and earlier), these methods and many others have been used to make a note appear to be in a higher grade, generally by shady or dishonest dealers, in an attempt to dupe the collecting community into overpaying for a note.

While the difference in value between a Crisp Uncirculated note and a VF or XF note varies significantly, depending on the specific note, catalog ID, condition rarity, or overall rarity, it can range from as low as $10 to many thousands of dollars. Thus, it's crucial to properly evaluate the condition of a note before buying it to reduce the chances of significantly overpaying for it. But how can this be accomplished?

The best tool for evaluating a note and accurately determining its grade is a pocket-sized, strong LED light, as shown in the image below.

Unfortunately, the Craftsman Mini LED Work Light above, which I personally use, has been discontinued by the manufacturer and can only be found on eBay, typically at inflated asking prices. Any similar LED light will do. A light like this is also essential for identifying soft or pressed-out creases, or other methods that may have been used to conceal physical conditions that would otherwise lower the grade of a note. The best way to use the light is to position it off to the side of the note so the light shines horizontally at a minimal angle, as shown in the images below.

I recently purchased a few notes on Whatnot that perfectly illustrate the need for a strong LED light. The first note, a 1928B $5 Federal Reserve Note with a dark-green seal from the Philadelphia district, was advertised by the seller as 'Gem Uncirculated' and claimed it was 'absolutely flawless'. The margins and centering looked within the Gem range, and I trusted the seller, so I paid what I felt was a fair price for the note. Upon receiving the note, it appeared to be a Gem Uncirculated piece at arm's length, with clean, bright paper, dark ink, and punch-through embossing. Below are scans of the note as I received it:

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
REDEEMABLE IN GOLD ON DEMAND AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR IN GOLD OR LAWFUL MONEY AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
C28038599A
SERIES OF 1928 B
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
FIVE DOLLARS
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FIVE DOLLARS

While examining the note with my LED light, it quickly became apparent that it wasn't in the condition as advertised. In fact, it wasn't even close. Here are the photos with strong side lighting:

It features four trifold vertical folds, including two down the center, along with some horizontal and diagonal folds, as well as two folds along the bottom left corner (looking at the reverse). While the note faces up as Gem Uncirculated at arm's length, upon closer examination with the proper tools, it only received a technical grade in the VF range. It's a gorgeous note with incredible eye appeal, but I significantly overpaid for it based on the technical grade. The seller was shocked when I showed him the pictures with strong side lighting and offered me a full refund, but I decided to keep it to use as an educational example for the future.

The second note, a 1928 $5 Legal Tender from the A-A block, was also purchased on Whatnot, from a different seller, and was advertised as 'crisp AU' and 'close to CU'. I could tell immediately that it wasn't in Crisp Uncirculated condition, and I guessed that AU-50 was the ceiling, so I paid an AU price. Upon receiving the note, at arm's length, it appeared to be XF at best. Below are the scans when I received it:

While examining the note with my LED light, six or seven heavy vertical creases immediately jumped out, as well as some horizontal folds, and a lot of handling:

It's a nice note that faces up well for the grade, but much like the first note, I overpaid for it based on the technical grade. The seller, who deals mostly with far more expensive notes, shrugged off my request to discuss the condition.

Although I am only showing examples of two notes that I have recently purchased, I have come across many more at local shows, coin shops, on eBay, and other online platforms. I have had eBay sellers accuse me of damaging their notes to get a refund, as their note “didn’t look like that when they shipped it to me”. Upon providing pictures of the note, both with strong side lighting and without, in the same environment, some have apologized and asked me what I used to examine the note, while others have just issued refunds without further communication. On more than a few occasions, when I have returned the notes to the dishonest sellers, they usually get relisted very soon after with the same overgraded description. I even had one eBay seller block me from bidding on their other items or contacting them.

I have had spirited conversations with several dealers at coin shows when I examined their notes with my LED light. Some have refused to acknowledge that they had severely overgraded their notes, while others were very receptive to the education and eager to learn more. Some others asked where they could obtain a light like mine, while some were just shocked to see that a note they thought was “CU” was only VF to XF.

I recommend that anyone interested in buying and collecting paper money, especially raw notes (ungraded by a reputable third-party grading company), consider obtaining a pocket LED light similar to the one I demonstrated in this article and use it to examine notes before purchasing them. While it may not make that big of a difference in some more common notes, it could keep you from significantly overpaying on more expensive notes. It’s a small, worthwhile investment that will almost certainly pay off in the very near future.

UNS GROUP PHOTO / MID 1960'S

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APPOINTED POSITION

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Fall is Here

Its October and Fall and soon Winter will be here. I hope you all had a great Summer. It was sure hot and dry, I also hope that we get a good amount of moisture and snow this coming Winter.

It seems that our hobby is moving forward with new finds and interesting information in the news all the time. I did see recently that one TV dealer is touting the end of the Kennedy Half dollar and that 2025 will be the last of the Kennedy's. I missed that in the news but think that it may only be due to the 250th anniversary of our country next year with special designs. Has anyone heard that the Kennedy half is done! They are also announcing, at least on the coin TV channels that the Lincon cent is to have is last issue in 2025, Again, I haven't seen any news confirming that or what the future of the cent will be. If those events happen and with the nickel costing almost a dime to produce will we be soon relegated to having only a dime and quarter for change. Also with the use of credit and debit and on-line transactions seemingly replacing our paper money should the government stop printing paper? That thought and a cashless society really scares me. In any event I guess we can still collect coins and currency.

I look at our hobby in comparison to stamp collecting and worry about the future of stamps but not coins. I do not know any avid stamp collectors but do feel that numismatics is on solid ground for the future. We do neet to take steps however to bring future numismatists into our hoppy and I invite all of you to bring a friend to one of out future meetings, not only youth night or our annual picnic. I do believe that each and every one of our meetings is interesting for everyone.

Don't forget our October coin show and I hope to see you all at our October meeting.

Doug Nyholm

1928 PRICE LIST

SILVER COINS

DOLLARS

1794		45.00
1795-1797	2.00 —	2.50
1798 15 stars, small eagle		250.00
1798 13 stars, small eagle		250.00
1798 Heraldic eagle	1.50 —	2.00
1799-1803	2.00 —	2.25
1804		500.00

With few exceptions, most of these that turn up are of altered dates.

1836 GOBRECHT on base	7.50 —	9.00
1836 GOBRECHT below base	45.00 —	50.00
1838	65.00 —	75.00
1839	25.00 —	30.00
1851		30.00
1852		30.00
1853-1857	1.75 —	2.25
1858		10.00
1870 S below eagle	150.00 —	175.00

TRADE DOLLARS

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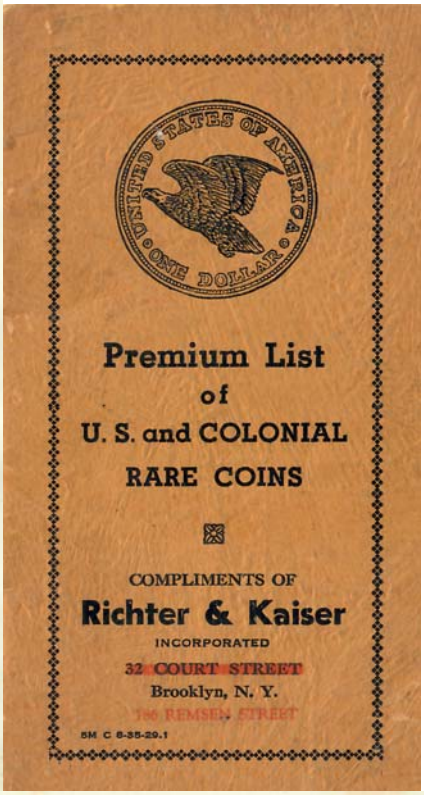
1885 Proofs only	200.00 —	225.00

Unless in mint or proof condition, all other Trade Dollars are redeemable only at their bullion value.

SILVER COINS (Continued)

HALVES

1794	4.00 — 5.00
1795	2.00 — 2.50
1796 15 stars	65.00 — 70.00
1796 16 stars	65.00 — 70.00
1797 15 stars	25.00 — 30.00
1801 and 1802	2.50 — 3.00
1815	2.00 — 2.25
1836 Milled edge	2.00 — 2.25
1838 O over date	350.00 — 400.00
1853 O under eagle. Without arrows at date or rays on reverse	450.



PRIVATE GOLD COINS (cont.)

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER

5 Dollars. 128G. 22C. Carolina	22.50
5 Dollars. 134G. 21C. Carolina	17.50
5 Dollars. 141G. 20C. Carolina	25.00

AUGUST BECHTLER

Dollar. Carolina 27G. 21C.	1.50	2.00

COLORADO

CLARK, GRUBER & CO.

2½ Dollars. 1860	7.50
5 Dollars. 1860	7.50
10 Dollars. 1860	25.00
20 Dollars. 1860	135.00
2½ Dollars. 1861	7.50
5 Dollars. 1861	7.50
10 Dollars. 1861	12.50
20 Dollars. 1861	150.00

JOHN PARSONS & CO.
Tarryall Mines 1861

2½ Dollars	250.00
5 Dollars	500.00

J. J. CONWAY & CO.

2½ Dollars	1,000.00
5 Dollars	500.00
10 Dollars	300.00

UTAH

MORMON COINS

2½ Dollars 1849	40.00
5 Dollars 1849	22.50
10 Dollars 1849	350.00
20 Dollars 1849	200.00
5 Dollars 1850	22.50
5 Dollars 1860	30.00

PRIVATE GOLD COINS (cont.)

CALIFORNIA

BALDWIN & CO.
(San Francisco)

5 Dollars 1850 Liberty Head	30.00
10 Dollars 1850	175.00
10 Dollars 1851	200.00
20 Dollars 1851	500.00

CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING CO.

5 Dollars 1849	1,000.00
10 Dollars 1849	1,200.00

DUBOSQ & CO.

5 Dollars 1850	500.00
10 Dollars 1850	500.00

DUNBAR & CO.

5 Dollars 1851	350.00

$5.00

First coined in 1795

1795 Small Eagle	15.00 —	17.50
1795 Heraldic Eagle	50.00 —	60.00
1796 Small Eagle	17.50 —	20.00
1797 Over '95, Heraldic Eagle	120.00 —	130.00
1797 15 stars, small eagle	120.00 —	130.00
1797 16 stars, small eagle	120.00 —	130.00
1798 13 stars, small eagle		700.00
1798 Heraldic eagle		7.50
1799	10.00 —	12.50
1800	7.00 —	8.00
1802 Over '1	7.00 —	8.00
1803 Over '2	7.00 —	8.00
1804	7.00 —	8.00
1805	7.00 —	8.00
1806	7.00 —	8.00
1807	7.00 —	8.00
1808	7.00 —	8.00
1809	7.00 —	8.00
1810	7.00 —	8.00
1811	7.00 —	8.00
1812	7.00 —	8.00
1813	7.00 —	8.00
1814	10.00 —	12.50
1815		700.00
1818	10.00 —	12.50
1819		250.00
1820	27.50 —	30.00
1821	70.00 —	75.00
1822		2000.00
1823	35.00 —	37.50
1824	90.00 —	95.00

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Promptness Prize: **1963 Proof Silver quarter**
Junior Prize: **2008-S Bald Eagle Half Dollar + Steel Cent**
Member Prize: **Partial Presidential set of Dollars**

1- 1921 Morgan dollar
2- 1994 D Capitol Dollar Comm.
3- 1994 W Prisoner of War BU Dollar Comm.
4- 1996-S Community Service Proof Dollar Comm.
5- 1887 Morgan Dollar
6- 2018 30th Anniversary silver maple
7- 1963 Proof Silver quarter
8- 1914-S Barber Half Dollar

October 2025 "Buy of the Month" TBA

Thanks to Bruce Griggs our curator for this months prizes

Coins are purchased from:

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Todd Monson's Coins

British pre-decimal coinage

1. There are 100 pence in a pound. How many "old" pence were in a pound?

   A) 100 B) 250
   C) 240 D) 1000

2. How many pence were in a shilling?

   A) 100 B) 12
   C) 20 D) 10

3. How many shillings in a pound?

   A) 10 B) 20
   C) 25 D) 40

4. How many shillings in a Guinea?

   A) 20 B) 100
   C) 50 D) 21

5. The farthing was the smallest denomination of British coinage. What was it worth?

   A) One fourth of a penny A Half Penny
   C) 1/10 Penny D) 1/12 Penny

6. What is a groat?

   A) A Counterfeit Shilling B) Two Farthings
   C) A four-pence D) A gold coin minted only in 1859

7. What is the value of a sovereign?

   A) Two Pounds B) 5 Pounds
   C) One Pound D) Half Pound

UNS 2025 Monthly Schedule

September **Auction**	**October** **UNS Coin Show** **Speaker—TBA**	**November** **Speaker—TBA**	**December** **Christmas Dinner**

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

#

Correction / Update from Brent Ashworth about last month's article about Mormon Artifacts.

Hello Doug,

Thank you for mentioning our catalogs in the September MIntmaster. My friend Lyndon Cook did much of the writing on them and we worked together along the way. Perhaps you could make that addition in your publication.

#

Lyndon and I are trying to complete our book "A Rare Collection of Mormon Autographs, Volume I" which we have worked on for the past 23 years. We hope to have the first volume completed soon. Maybe your readers would like to know about it.

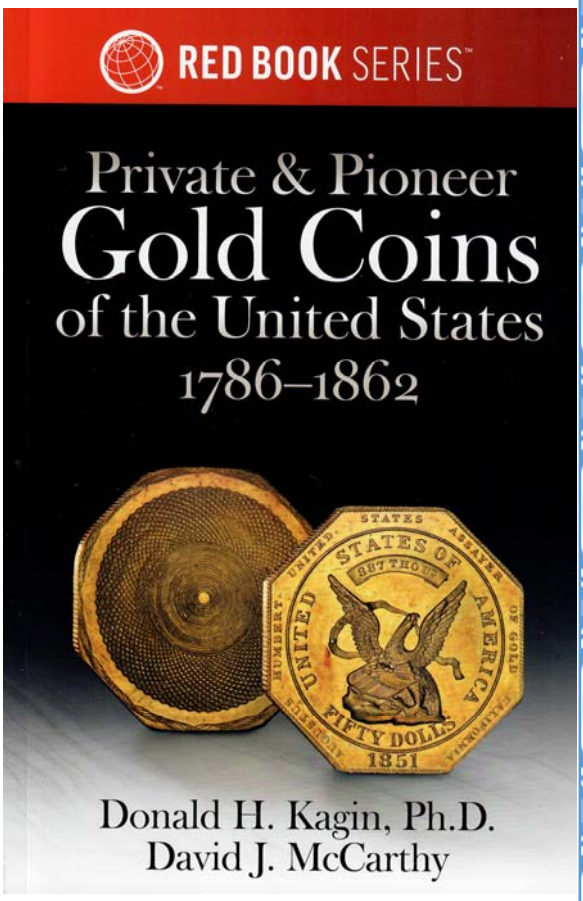
#

BOOK REVIEW

Doug Nyholm

Private & Pioneer Gold Coins Of the United States 1786-1862

Donald H. Kagin / David J. McCarthy



This is the latest book in the Red Book series to be released. It is number 28 in the series and covers a fascinating and sometimes overlooked series of coins by mainstream numismatics. Although covered fairly well in the regular Red Book consisting of 18 pages this book greatly expands on the subject with an impressive 238 pages will full color images of every coin.

The book actually begins with the Brasher Doubloons, continues to the southern private gold operations then to the gold rush, Mormons and all the California mints. Every private gold coin is covered with history of the period and individual mints. Populations, rarity and locations of rare and unique coins are documented. Valuations of each individual coin are given.

The Bechtler gold coins are each covered individually with listings for 30 different coins. The book is packed with information and is also a fun read to discover addition information about the mints and the people involved with the creation of these rare and historic relicts of our national history.

The book is available from Whitman Publications and has a list price of $29.95, well worth the price of admission.

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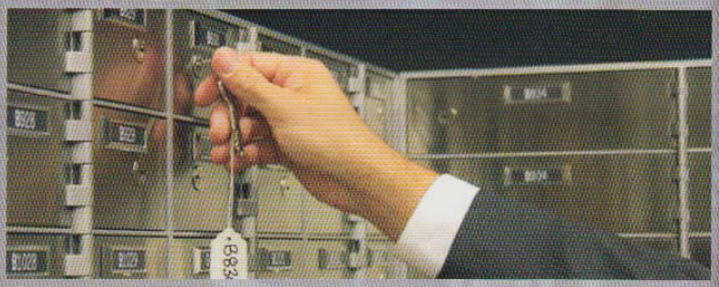

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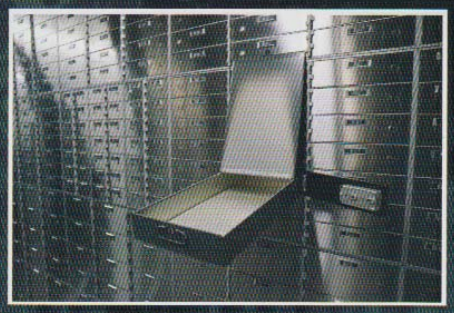

MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
3" X 10" x 22"	$50.00	$500
5" x 10" x 22"	$80.00	$800
10" X 10" x22"	$120.00	$1,200
30" x 60" x 22"	$450	$5000

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 74th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **C**
2. **B**
3. **B**
4. **D**
5. **A**
6. **C**
7. **C**